

1 in 2001 · 5 in 2002
400% Increase

Murder

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense, as for all other Crime Index Offenses, is based solely on police investigation, as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults with the intent to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

Five Murders in Cambridge during the Second Quarter

There was one murder in Cambridge during April and an additional two in June, raising the index number for the first six months of 2002 to a total of five incidents. The last time Cambridge registered five murders in a calendar year was 1995. There have not been more than seven murders in a year reported in the City since the mid-1970s. The homicide at Rhythm & Spice on Mass Ave. and the shooting on Windsor Street still remain under investigation. A synopsis of the incidents follows below:

- Jason Girouard, 32, of Waltham was arrested for manslaughter following the death of a male victim. The victim died on February 22, 2002 after eleven days in the intensive care unit from massive head trauma that resulted from an incident on February 11, 2002 at Hi-Fi Pizza in Central Square. Girouard and the victim got into a shoving match in the restaurant then when outside to continue the fight. When officers arrived, the victim was found on the ground unconscious, and Girouard had fled the scene.

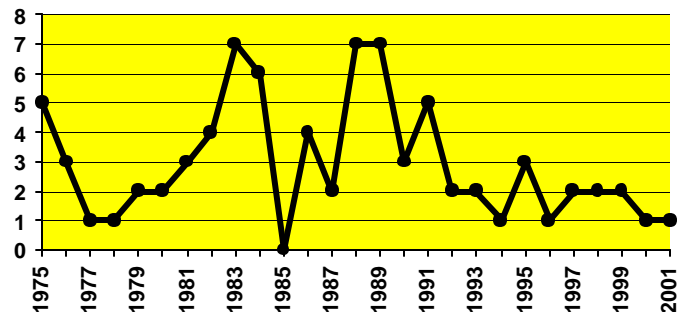
- On April 5th, 2002, a young man was fatally shot outside a nightclub after a fight among several men broke out inside the Rhythm & Spice bar and spilled out onto Mass Ave. The victim was identified as Ian Gray of Boston. Gray was shot once in the chest. The gunman fled on foot. This case is still under investigation.

- On April 17th, 2002 at 10:30 PM, gunshots were heard at 16 Worcester Street. It was later determined that a murder /suicide between a husband and wife had been committed. The victims were identified as Scott and Desiree Saunders. Three children were in the apartment sleeping at the time of the incident. When police arrived at the scene, the male victim was found with a gunshot wound to his head and the female victim was found lying across the bed with gunshot wounds. There were previous calls for domestic disputes at this location.

- On June 17th, 2002 at 7:00PM, while responding to a report of gunshots at 167 Windsor Street, officers discovered Ricardo Williams, from Malden, with a gunshot wound to the side of his face. The victim was transported to CCH where he was pronounced dead. This case remains under investigation.

- On June 19th, 2002, a Cambridge man who tried to blame the shooting of his friend on two phantom black male suspects, was arrested and charged with manslaughter for the murder of his close friend under the Leonard Russell Bridge. Andrew Power-Koch was arraigned the next day at the Cambridge District Court in the shooting of his close friend Sean Howard.

Murder in Cambridge, 1975-2001

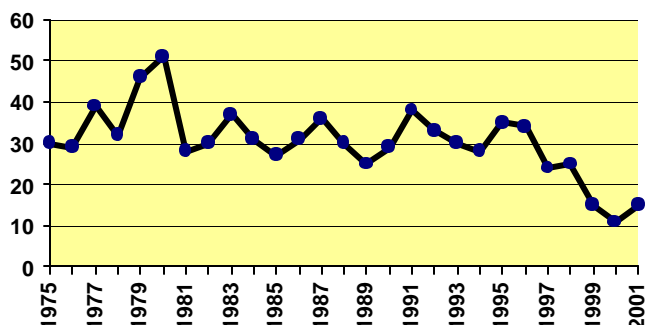


8 in 2001 · 5 in 2002
50% Decrease

Rape

Forcible Rape, as defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force, and assaults with the intent to commit rape, are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

**Rape in Cambridge
1975-2001**



The number of rapes reported so far this year has decreased by 37%, falling from eight incidents last year to five this year. Three of the five rapes have been cleared by arrest, including the one blitz incident where a homeless man was arrested in Central Square.

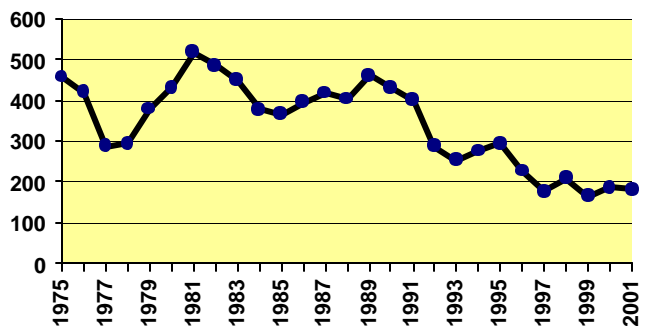
66 in 2001 · 79 in 2002
20% Increase

Robbery

Robbery is

the taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. This crime includes muggings, purse snatchings, and bank hold-ups.

**Robbery in Cambridge
1975-2001**



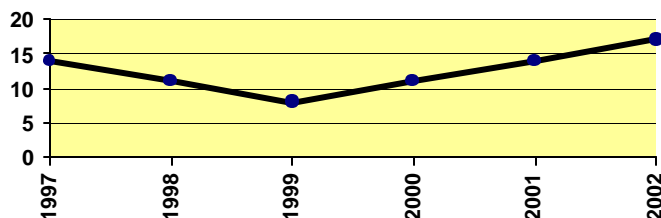
Type	1 st Half 2001	1 st Half 2002	% Change
Commercial Robbery	14	17	+ 21%
Street Robbery	52	62	+ 19%
Total	66	79	+ 20%

Contrary to the first half of 2001, this year's first half saw an increase of 20%. The increase in both commercial and street robbery has not been seen within the past five years, possibly indicating that this year will not end in accordance with the past few, which recorded all time low numbers.

Commercial Robbery

Commercial robbery has seen an increase of 21% during the half of 2002 when compared to this time in 2001. During this time period, there were robberies at four banks, three retail establishments in the Galleria, two gas stations, two grocery stores, one jewelry store, one parking garage booth, one auto service repair shop, and one fast food establishment. Some of the more notable robberies are summarized on the following page.

Comparison of Commercial Robberies During the Second Quarter



- Three of the bank robberies took place on a weekday during March, while the remaining robbery occurred during the second week of May. Although the first three robberies took place during different weeks, two robberies took place within a half an hour of each other. The first robbery occurred during the first week of March at the Fleet in Harvard Sq. when the suspect passed the teller a note demanding \$2,000 and then fled in an unknown direction after receiving the money. The second robbery took place on a Monday during the second week of the month when the suspect passed a note to the teller at a Cambridge Savings Bank on Mass Ave. a note demanding \$2,000 and told the teller not to panic, to hurry up and then fled with the \$3,000 the teller had given him. The final robbery that occurred in March took place on a Thursday during the third week when money was demanded via a note handed to the teller at the Wainwright Bank in the Fresh Pond Shopping Center. In this robbery, the suspect stated that he had a weapon and became enraged after the teller informed him that she did not have her keys to the cash drawer. No one was hurt and the culprit eventually got his money and fled in a motor vehicle. In all three of these robberies, the suspect was described as a white male of average height. It is not clear if the same individual committed all three. The final bank robbery during the first half of 2002 took place after the suspect entered the Cambridge Trust Company on Main St., passed the teller a note demanding \$30,000. When the teller gave the suspect less than he requested, he threatened to shoot the teller, although no weapon was shown. The teller gave the suspect more money, although not the total he requested, and no one was hurt.

- There were two arrests for commercial robberies within the first six months of 2002. The first took place on March 28th as a result of the Brookline Police Department who encountered the suspects after an armed robbery occurred at the Sunoco Gas Station on Mass Ave. near Main St.

In this particular robbery, six black males ranging from 16 – 21 years old entered the gas station and went towards the attendant with a knife demanding cash. One of the two men who were standing at the counter came around to the attendant and produced a small silver fireman, demanding the surveillance tape. The suspects then took other miscellaneous items and fled in a motor vehicle that was later apprehended by the Brookline Police. It was later suspected that these were the men who possibly committed a robbery that took place at the Shell gas station the previous day, where a 20-something male entered the gas station, produced a small firearm similar to the one used during the Sunoco robbery, and demanded cash and cigarettes without incident. The second arrest occurred after two while male suspects went to the A-Z Auto Center, looking for an employee. When the receptionist stated the employee was gone, the two suspects forced their way into the office, took 15-20 files from on top of his desk and \$5,000 in cash from his drawer then fled. When interviewed, the victim stated he has an ongoing civil dispute with a commercial establishment regarding outstanding services. The victim was later confronted by the above individuals and demanded the money or he would “get hurt.” The Everett Police Department stopped the suspects’ vehicle, the car was subsequently searched, and multiple weapons were found.

Geographic Breakdown of Commercial Robberies

Business Districts	2 nd Q. 2000	2 nd Q. 2001	2 nd Q. 2002
Galleria/East Cambridge	2	1	5
Kendall Square/MIT	0	2	1
Inman Square	2	1	1
Central Square	3	1	2
Cambridgeport/Riverside	0	2	0
Bay Square/Upper B.way	0	0	1
Harvard Square	2	3	2
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	0	1	2
Porter Square	1	2	1
Alewife/West Cambridge	1	1	2

Street Robbery

Street robberies increased by ten incidents, from 52 to 62 incidents, yielding an increase of 19%. Of the 62 street robberies reported during the first half of 2002:

- Seven robberies this quarter were classified as “Bully Boy” robberies, in which school-aged youths robbed each other. One incident took place when two black males approached a male victim, produced a handgun, and demanded his chain. The suspects ripped the chain off of his neck without incident. Another incident occurred when a juvenile male was walking to the bus stop in Harvard Square and was ‘jumped’ by two other youths and had his bus money stolen from him.

Types of Weapons Used in Street Robberies – 2 nd Q.	
Type of Weapon	Number of Incidents Reported
No Weapon	3
Handgun	11
Hands/Feet	11
Household Item	2
Implied Gun	2
Knife	17
Other/Unknown	16

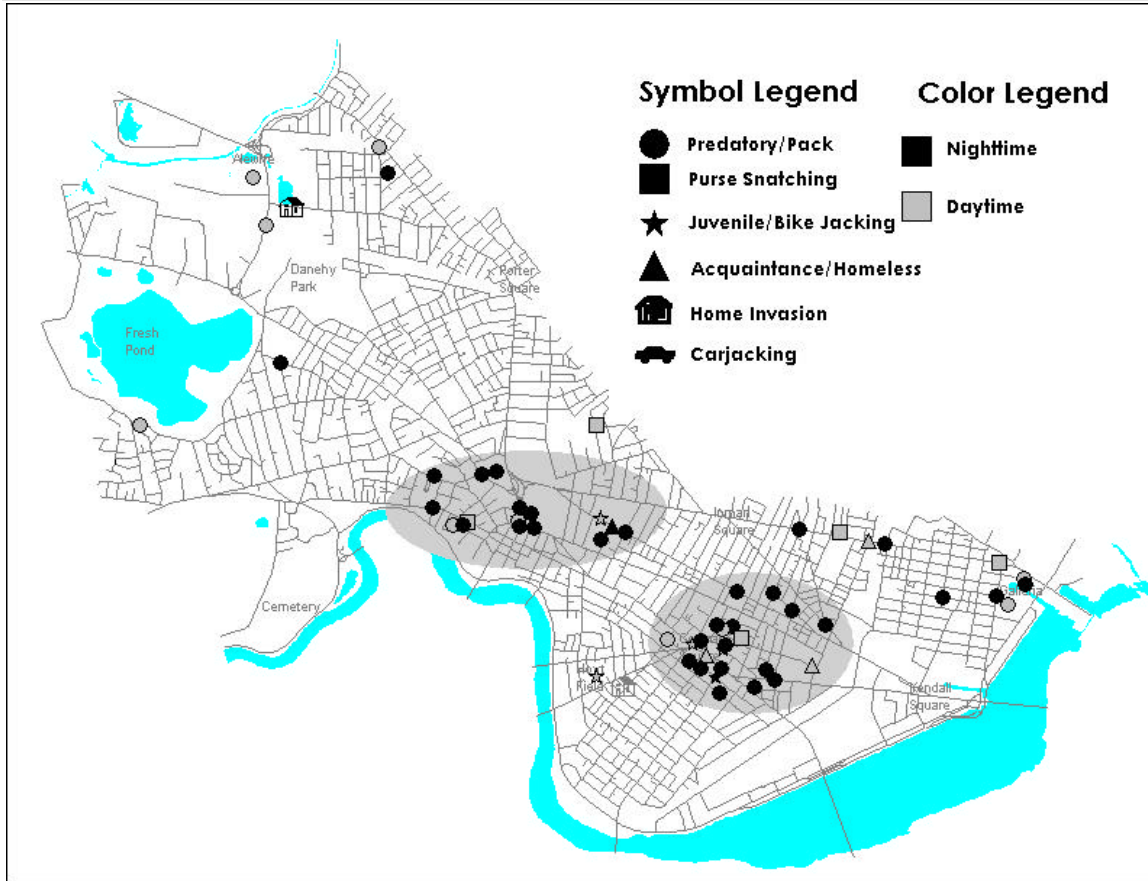
- “Purse Snatchings” occurred five times the first half of the year. This type of robbery is classified as the type in which the robber approaches a female victim from behind and grabs her purse.
- Nine incidents were “Pack” robberies, where a group of young males used strong-arm tactics to relieve a victim of his money. Two of the incidents resulted in arrests for this type of crime. The first arrest happened after three male suspects approached the victim, demanded money and drugs. Two men then went through the victim’s pockets and took various items while the third held a knife to his throat. The suspects were later seen on a MBTA bus and subsequently arrested. The second arrest happened after a witness saw two people, male and female, approach the victim, demand money, and rummage through his pockets. The suspects were unsuccessful in their attempt and subsequently arrested.
- Thirty-three “Predatory” robberies occurred, in which one or two offenders “mug” their victims with a weapon or the threat of a weapon. Five of these predatory robberies are further considered “crude”, meaning that the robbers seemed edgy, unprepared, and unpredictable. The remaining twenty-eight were “professional,” indicating that the robbers were collected, efficient, and effective. A total of four arrests were made, three of professional predatory robberies and one crude robbery.

Geographic Breakdown of Street Robberies			
Neighborhood	2 nd Q. 2000	2nd Q. 2001	2nd Q. 2002
East Cambridge	7	9	7
MIT	1	1	0
Inman/Harrington	13	3	6
Area 4	14	11	14
Cambridgeport	10	11	7
Mid-Cambridge	8	5	5
Riverside	8	4	5
Agassiz	0	1	1
Peabody	4	2	1
West Cambridge	5	2	10
North Cambridge	3	3	4
Cambridge Highlands	0	0	1
Strawberry Hill	0	0	1

- There were two “Home Invasion” robberies, where robbers enter their victim’s homes, usually at night, subduing the residents (sometimes by tying them), and robbing them. The most recent incident took place when three male suspects knocked on the victim’s door, and forced their way in once she answered the door. Once inside, they demanded money, forced the victim onto the floor, produced a firearm, and threatened to use it. Although the firearm was not used, the victim suffered injuries from the suspects continually kicking him, and the suspects left with \$1,000.
- There was one “Homeless” robbery, where a homeless man asked a pedestrian for change, and in turn,

reached in his pocket and stole six dollars.

Street Robberies Reported in Cambridge Between January 1, 2002 and June 30, 2002



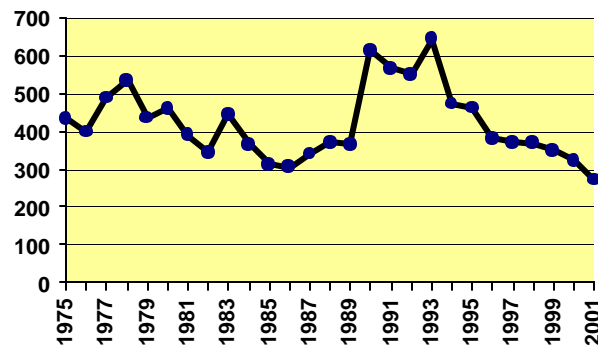
166 in 2001 · 157 in 2002
5% decrease

Aggravated Assault

Aggravated Assault describes an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Aggravated assault continued to decrease in the second quarter of 2002. As is typical for this crime, the majority of assaults were domestic in nature, perpetrated by a member of the victim's family or a romantic partner. Fifty-five arrests were made in the first six months of 2002. Eighty percent of those arrested were male and most resided in Cambridge. The top two weapons used during these assaults were hands/feet (83 incidents) and knives (27 incidents). The following is a review of the most serious aggravated assaults reported during the second quarter of 2002:

Aggravated Assault in Cambridge 1975-2001



Classification	% of 2001 2nd Quarter Assaults	% of 2002 2nd Quarter Assaults
Acquaintance	10%	16%
Affray/Brawl	1%	4%
Bar/Alcohol	7%	6%
Domestic	31%	35%
Drug Deal	0%	1%
Homeless	2%	5%
Juvenile/Gang	15%	13%
Landlord/Neighbor	2%	0%
On Police Officer	4%	2%
Psychotic Episode	1%	0%
Shop Owner/Patron	2%	1%
Third Lover	1%	1%
Traffic/Parking	7%	4%
Unprovoked	11%	8%
Workplace	4%	4%
Other	2%	0%

- A group of juveniles got into a fight at Hoyt Field in late May. One juvenile, thought to be pregnant, was thrown on the ground and kicked repeatedly. A second juvenile was stabbed repeatedly and was taken to the hospital.
- In early June, an argument broke out between two groups of young men in the Washington Elms courtyard. One suspect pulled out a gun and while another man tried to get the gun out of the suspect's hands, he was shot three times.
- In late June, a Cambridgeport resident returned home to find a man in the street waving a machete. The resident started to approach the man and another unknown suspect stabbed him

in the back.

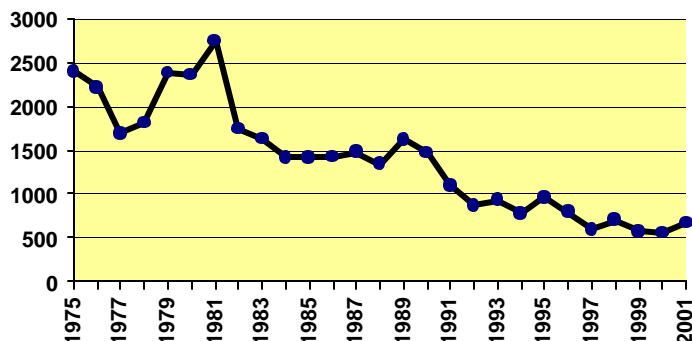
- Also in late June, two juveniles known to hang out in the Harvard Square "Pit," stabbed a Boston man in the side. The man was taken to the hospital and listed as in critical condition.

252 in 2001 · 302 in 2002
20% Increase

Burglary

Burglary describes the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary attempts are included in the total.

Burglary in Cambridge, 1975-2001



There has been a decline in breaks from the first quarter of 2002, however the 99 total breaks sets Cambridge at a 52% increase in breaks from this time 2001.

Commercial Burglary

The trend of increasing commercial breaks has continued into the second quarter of 2002 recording a total of 81 incidents this year, with 45 recorded in the past three months. These 81 breaks mark the highest total since 1999. The 45 breaks in the second three months of 2002 is a 60% increase from the second three months of 2001, 28. Also continuing into the second quarter was a laptop theft pattern. The electronic and laptop thefts doubled in the second quarter with an additional 7 incidents of laptop and high priced electronics thefts (i.e. Palm Pilots, scanners, projectors) from offices. Also, there were an increasing number of food establishments broken into, with the cash registers and safes as targets, totaling 9 for the first six months of 2002. These two patterns accounted for almost 30% of all breaks. The incidents most likely occurred overnight when the businesses were closed for the night and on the weekends, when most offices are closed for the weekend and the theft will not be reported until Monday morning. Also, the food establishments

have more money in the safe as the weekend produces more customers, subsequently more money will be in the safes or registers .

The chart below shows an increased number of breaks in Harvard Square from 2001 of 275% followed by Inman Square with a 66% increase. Despite the significant increase, no patterns were prevalent. Among the several commercial burglary patterns and notable incidents reported during the second quarter of 2002:

- Continuing from the first three months, there were several breaks where cash was targeted. In June, there were two consecutive weekends where overnight breaks occurred. The thefts were at cafés where cash was targeted. Occurring in West Cambridge, the safes were broken into to gain access to the cash.
- Over an early June weekend, three establishments between 400-1000 blocks of Massachusetts Avenue were broken into overnight. The establishments were broken into through unknown means as cash and lottery tickets were stolen.
- Construction sites have not been a problem as of years past, however there were two reports on Industrial Park Road, one of high loss. In late June, construction trailers were broken into and there was \$50,000 worth of tools and equipment stolen.
- At an auto rental establishment, there were three breaks reported over a weekend in April, most likely a former employee who made several attempts to enter and when the suspect gained entry, cash and car keys were stolen.
- Four arrests have been made this year, two in the second quarter. All four are Cambridge residents and either caught attempting to break in, or once inside they were just looking for a place to sleep.

Geographic Breakdown of Burglaries			
Business District	2nd Q 2000	2nd Q. 2001	2nd Q. 2002
Galleria/East Cambridge	6	11	14
Kendall Square/MIT	19	4	3
Inman Square	10	6	10
Central Square	12	12	16
Cambridgeport/Riverside	0	0	3
Bay Square/Upper B.way	6	6	4
Harvard Square	4	4	15
1500–1900 Mass. Ave.	4	4	1
Porter Square	5	5	5
Alewife/West Cambridge	8	8	10

Types of Establishments Burglarized		
TYPE	2nd Q. 2001	2nd Q. 2002
Misc. Retail Establishments	12	9
Industrial/Construction	8	5
Business Offices	9	28
Church	0	1
Clothing Store	1	2
Bar/Restaurant	5	11
Auto Sales/Service	0	5
School	7	6
Parking Garage	1	2
Bank	1	4

Residential Burglary

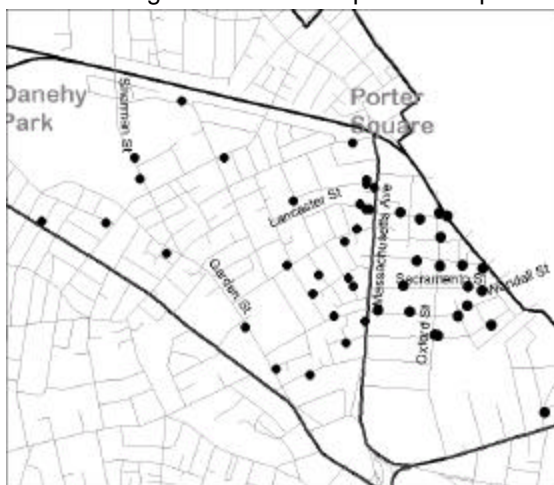
The most prominent crime problem hitting the City this year, residential burglaries or “housebreaks,” increased 53% in 2002 from 197 in 2001 to 302 in 2002. Although housebreaks have overwhelmed the city, the second three months recorded a drop from the first three months.

As seen in the chart at right, there are several neighborhoods that have reported a significant increase from last year's total. A significant decrease or increase is a change of at least 50%. Those neighborhoods that recorded a significant increase are: Inman Harrington (123%) Cambridgeport (90%), Agassiz (1400%), Peabody (150%), and North Cambridge (166%). The only two neighborhoods that recorded a decrease were Area 4 (-33%) and Riverside (-4.5%). Traditionally a high break neighborhood, Area 4 is the only neighborhood with a significant decrease in breaks (11) while Riverside recorded an insignificant decrease of 1 housebreak. West Cambridge, whose 2002 total equals that of 2001 was a recognized significant increase during the first three months, significantly subsided to normal levels for that neighborhood with the arrest of two white males. The East Cambridge numbers have also dropped in comparison to the first quarter breaks and did not continue as a pattern in the second three months.

Neighborhood	2nd. Q. 2000	2nd Q. 2001	2nd Q. 2002
East Cambridge	12	21	25
MIT	1	0	0
Inman/Harrington	7	13	29
Area 4	18	33	22
Cambridgeport	22	20	38
Mid-Cambridge	31	43	56
Riverside	15	22	21
Agassiz	8	2	30
Peabody	17	12	30
West Cambridge	11	15	15
North Cambridge	13	12	32
Cambridge Highlands	0	0	0
Strawberry Hill	2	2	4

Mid-Cambridge traditionally ranks among the neighborhoods with the most, which holds true this first half of 2002 with 56 housebreaks, 18 more than the neighborhood with the second highest: Cambridgeport, (38). Cambridgeport has seen a rather substantial decrease however from the first three months of 2002 when 26 housebreaks were reported, there were only 12 reported in the second three months, a 54% decrease.

Due to the large increase in housebreaks, there were several patterns established and followed closely during the past three months, particularly daytime breaks in the beginning of the year. Commonly removed items include easily portable items: laptops, jewelry, and electronic equipment. The following are a review of patterns reported in the first quarter of 2002:



The hotspot of the second quarter, these neighborhoods experienced the largest break increase.

Agassiz & Peabody

The most prominent pattern concentrated in Northern Cambridge near the Cambridge-Somerville line, in the Agassiz and Peabody, a pattern from the first quarter. As shown on the map at left, the break concentrated in a tight cluster near the neighborhood line in both areas. The perpetrators targeted easily portable, yet high in price items, such as laptops, electronics, and jewelry. In Peabody, there were a tight cluster of breaks on Sacramento, Wendell, and Oxford Streets. Consistent with the first three months of the year, the breaks occurred most often on Tuesdays and Thursday on the weekdays between 10:00 am-2:00 pm and on the weekends between 11:00 pm-1:00 am. Becoming most prominent in mid-May, the breaks practically ceased with the arrest of a repeat offender from

Somerville on the first of July. The perpetrator was named as a suspect with two other males, one of which was arrested in late July for a breaking into a residence in Peabody.

Mid-Cambridge & Inman/Harrington

These two neighborhoods with the first and second most housebreaks are still a pattern from the first quarter. Identified with the first pattern, the breaks concentrated along the Somerville border during late June. The breaks occurred between 2:00 pm-6:00 pm during the weekend and during the late night hours of midnight-3:00 am on the weekends. Several apartment buildings were targets as multiple breaks were reported from the same apartment buildings or buildings in close proximity at various times for the past six months. Included are buildings on Harvard Street, Ellery Street, Kirkland Street, and Massachusetts Avenue.



The breaks in these neighborhoods concentrated along the Somerville border.



The most prominent pattern from the first quarter, these neighborhoods continue to report some of the highest rates in the city.

Cambridgeport, Riverside, & Area 4

A continuing pattern from earlier in the year, the Area 4 neighborhood has been added to the Cambridgeport/Riverside housebreaks. An established pattern in February, breaks began to decline in March, however began to heat up again in mid-April and late June. Although not as active as the above patterns, these neighborhoods contributed to 27% of all breaks in the first half. The perpetrators often targeted apartment buildings, and used the same method as the above pattern, forcing open the door or entering through windows, occasionally unlocked. Most common items taken were laptops, bicycles, and jewelry. In early April, there were two breaks at the same address on the same day where the two Hispanic male suspects seen were similar to descriptions given in breaks in

late January-early February. There were tight clusters of breaks occurring in the 100-300 block of Brookline St, the 0-100 block of Magazine St, and the 0-200 block of Pearl St in Cambridgeport. In Riverside, apartment buildings on River St and Western Ave were hit more than once. In Area 4 zero to two hundred block of Harvard Street was the only area to fall victim of multiple breaks.

Arrests

Sixteen incidents have resulted in the arrest of 20 arrests. In five incidents, the five perpetrators were domestic breaks, either breaking into a family member's home or ex-romantic partner. An additional five homeless perpetrators were arrested in four incidents as they were looking for a place to sleep. As there was an incident that resulted in three key arrests in the first quarter, the thefts on the Somerville border declined. However during the second quarter the Somerville border was the prominent area hit, however on July 1, there was an arrest of the key suspect in the breaks, resulting in the sharp decline of breaks in this area. Although the impact is not known yet, a late July arrest may bring near cessation of breaks on the Somerville line.

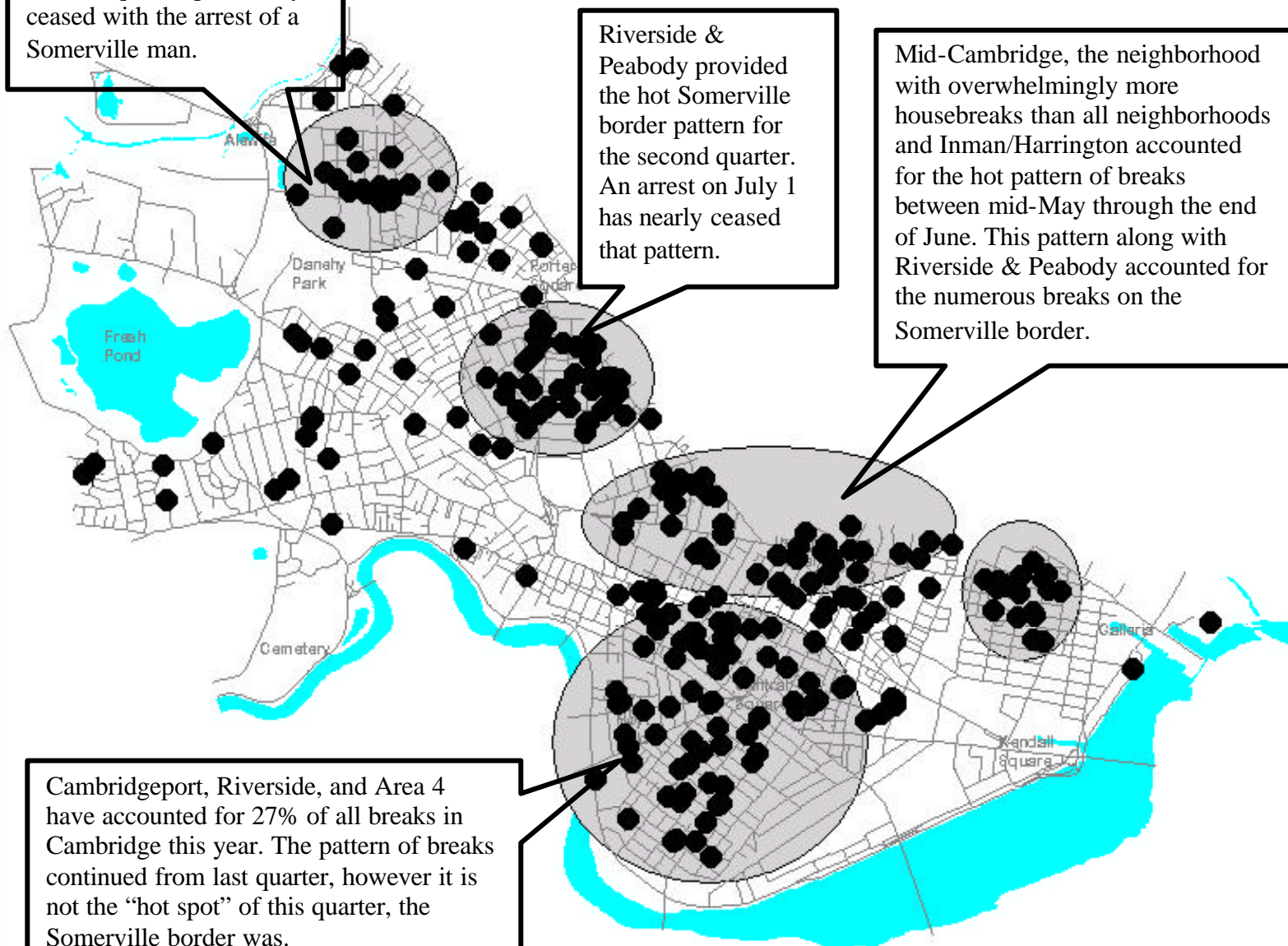
Second Quarter Cambridge Housebreaks January 1 - June 30, 2002

The prominent pattern in the first quarter practically ceased with the arrest of a Somerville man.

Riverside & Peabody provided the hot Somerville border pattern for the second quarter. An arrest on July 1 has nearly ceased that pattern.

Mid-Cambridge, the neighborhood with overwhelmingly more housebreaks than all neighborhoods and Inman/Harrington accounted for the hot pattern of breaks between mid-May through the end of June. This pattern along with Riverside & Peabody accounted for the numerous breaks on the Somerville border.

Cambridgeport, Riverside, and Area 4 have accounted for 27% of all breaks in Cambridge this year. The pattern of breaks continued from last quarter, however it is not the "hot spot" of this quarter, the Somerville border was.



1364 in 2001 · 1298 in 2002
5% Decrease

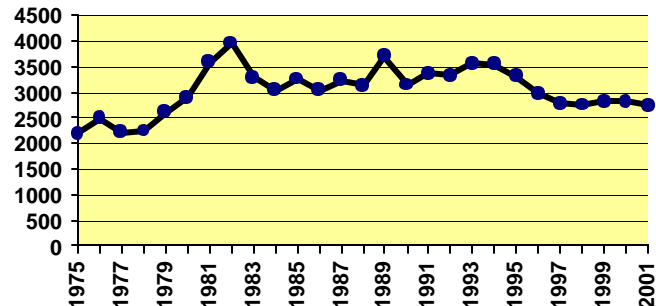
Larceny

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of auto parts and accessories, horse thefts, and bicycle thefts, in which no use of force, violence, fraud, or trespass occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category, as it is a separate crime index offense.

Larceny (i.e., theft) remains the most common index crime. It accounts for a large percent of all serious crime reported in Cambridge.

To facilitate analysis, the Crime Analysis Unit divides the crime of larceny into the following sub-categories:

Larceny in Cambridge, 1975-2001



Type	2 nd Q. 2001	2 nd Q. 2002	% Change
Larceny from a Building	266	268	+1%
Larceny from Motor Vehicle	375	269	-28%
Larceny of a Bicycle	93	112	+20%
Larceny from a Person	209	210	+1%
Shoplifting	252	239	-5%
Larceny from a Residence	89	109	+22%
Larceny of a License Plate	46	49	+7%
Larceny of Services	18	14	-22%
Miscellaneous Larceny	16	28	+75%

Larcenies experienced a five percent decrease during the first six months of 2002, but some sub-category totals changed significantly from last year, due to patterns that emerged. Two patterns that emerged were bike larcenies in Harvard Square and along the 1500-1900 blocks of Mass Ave., as well as the on-going pattern reported involved larcenies from motor vehicles throughout the city.

Larceny from Building

Larcenies from buildings are non-burglary and non-shoplifting thefts from commercial establishments. "Non-burglary" means that either the offender had a specific right to be on the premises (e.g., he worked there) or the building was open to the general public, and that no force was used to gain entry to the building where the theft was committed.

Clearly, the majority of larcenies from buildings occurred in businesses, where office property was targeted. Overall, larcenies from buildings increased by one percent in the second quarter of 2002. The following is a review of the patterns and trends recorded by the Crime Analysis Unit so far in 2002:

- The majority of *larcenies from buildings* occurred at various office buildings around the city where company as well as personal property is stolen. This type of scenario accounted for 26% of the larcenies from buildings. The typical scenario involved a suspect coming into the office, claiming to be looking for a job or using the bathroom, and then sneaking into empty offices to take laptops and wallets.
- By far, the most *larcenies from buildings* were reported at the Galleria Mall. In a majority of the incidents, businesses suspected employees or ex-employees of stealing deposits. Cash deposits that were placed

in a safe at closing time would mysteriously disappear sometime between then and the following morning. Other incidents involved cash registers being short of large sums of money at closing time, as well as shoppers leaving their belongings behind at counters, and upon retrieval, all or some of their belongings were missing i.e. wallets, credit cards, and cash.

- Health clubs have traditionally reported patterns of *larcenies from buildings*. A total of 36 larcenies from health clubs were reported in the second quarter of 2002, 21 of which occurred during the first three months of 2002. Bally's Fitness Center, located at 1815 Massachusetts Avenue reported the most incidents with eight, while the Boston Sports Club located at 625 Mass Ave. came in at a close second with six incidents. These larcenies typically occur during the week at lunchtime or shortly after 5 p.m. when people start to get out of work. Clients of the club put their belongings in a locker supplied by the club, go workout, and then return to find that someone has entered their locker and stolen their credit cards.

<u>Larcenies from buildings are further sub-divided into 14 categories</u>		
Type	Jan-June 2002	% of Total
Company property from offices	37	14%
Personal property from offices	32	12%
Property from school classrooms	31	12%
Property left on store counters	8	3%
Property "forgotten" in restrooms & other locations	10	4%
Property unattended in bars	10	4%
Employee property in back rooms of stores	17	6%
Property left in health club locker	36	13%
Property unattended in other locations	44	16%
Cash missing from store safes	23	9%
Property left in hotel rooms	5	2%
Property stolen from construction sites	7	3%
Other/Misc	8	3%

Larcenies from Motor Vehicles

With a 28 percent decrease, larcenies from motor vehicles have been reduced by over 100 incidents. This classification of a larceny has decreased more than any other larceny during the first six months of 2002. Unfortunately, it is too early to say that this trend will or will not continue throughout the remainder of the summer.

Larcenies from motor vehicles involve an offender either breaking into a car and stealing valuables within (e.g., cellular telephones, car stereos), or stealing an exterior accessory (e.g., tires, hubcaps). In an average year, it is second only to malicious destruction (vandalism) as the most commonly reported crime in Cambridge, as it is so far this year.

Neighborhood	2000	2001	%Change
East Cambridge	31	39	+13%
MIT	11	11	N.C.
Inman/Harrington	11	22	+100%
Area 4	46	65	+41%
Cambridgeport	48	48	N.C.
Mid-Cambridge	33	52	+58%
Riverside	14	20	+43%
Agassiz	12	18	+50%
Peabody	28	36	+29%
West Cambridge	26	22	-15%
North Cambridge	21	27	+29%
Cambridge Highlands	9	7	-22%
Strawberry Hill	8	8	N.C.

Patterns occur in commercial areas during the day and in residential areas during the night. Commercial hotspots have traditionally included mall and business area parking lots and garages. Residential hotspots include parking lots at large apartment buildings and complexes.

Nearly all of the neighborhoods experienced some increase in *larcenies from motor vehicles* this year, except MIT, Cambridgeport, and Strawberry Hill, which experienced no change at all, as well as West Cambridge and Highlands, which dropped by no more than four incidents. The Inman/Harrington

neighborhood reported the most significant increase in incidents this year, however there were no patterns to report.

One major pattern that seems to come-and-go, but never disappear is a pattern of *larcenies from motor vehicles* in the Mid-Cambridge neighborhood. This neighborhood, where the most larcenies took place, hosted 55 of the 269 thefts, which accounts for 21% of the larcenies from vehicles. The majority of the Mid-Cambridge breaks occurred on Broadway, Cambridge St., and Harvard St., and their surrounding area(s) such as Dana and Hancock Streets. Specifically, incidents were mainly reported on weeknights at sometime overnight, between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7a.m. Last year at this time, Area 4 saw the most activity with 66 incidents, but this neighborhood dramatically dropped to 23 incidents, yielding a 65% decrease. Most of those thefts occurred on Bishop Allen Drive, in close proximity to Norfolk, Columbia, and Main Streets, as was the same case this year.

A total of six arrests were executed during the second quarter of 2002 for this type of larceny. All six of these apprehensions took place over the past four months – one in March, two in May, and three in June. Four of the arrested persons were Cambridge residents, while two were from neighboring cities, and an additional two were homeless.

Larcenies from Person

Larcenies from persons are best described as pocket-picking or any theft which occurs within the victim's area of control. The thefts are non-confrontational, and the victim is usually not aware of the theft until after it has occurred. If a confrontation between the offender and the victim occurs, the crime is recorded as a robbery.

Larceny from persons increased by a mere one percent in the first six months of 2001, but this still remains a pertinent focus for the quality of life of Cambridge residents. The majority of *larcenies from persons* fall into two main scenarios:

1. A diner places his or her jacket over the back of a chair, or places her purse under her chair. Someone sitting behind the victim goes through the coat or purse, taking the valuables within, or takes the coat or purse entirely. This accounts for 41 percent of larcenies from person. As always, larcenies from persons continue to plague restaurants and bars in the Harvard Square area. Despite possible fluctuations in the intensity of this pattern, it is ever-present. Analysis reveals that these larcenies typically occur between 2:15 to 6:30 p.m. at cafés. It is doubtful that this pattern will disappear as we move through the summer months and increasing numbers of tourists flock to Harvard Square, as well as the return of college students in late August.
2. A shopper, usually in a supermarket, keeps her purse in her cart. While she is distracted selecting merchandise, someone pilfers the purse from the cart. This scenario accounted for about 23 percent of reported thefts, which is an increase from last year's 20 percent. This type of theft is not localized in any particular area of the city, but Harvard Square usually sees a generous amount of activity, partly due to the saturation of commercial establishments and the high number of consumers.

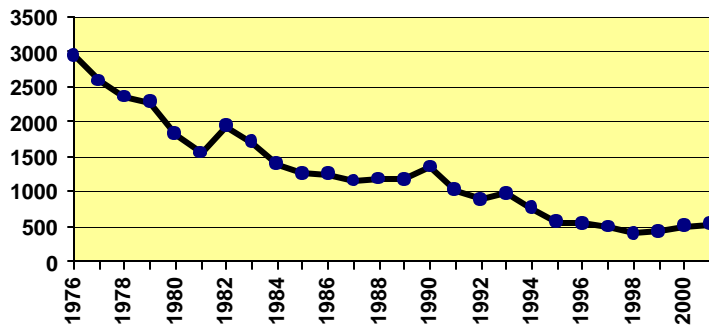
The incidents of pocket-picking, where a suspect reaches into the victim's coat, purse, or backpack and removes valuables while the victim is walking, has increased from 7% of the total number of larcenies from persons last year, to 8% of the total number so far this year. Pocket-picking requires a particular skill that modern criminals increasingly fail to develop. Harvard Square reports the highest pocket-picking numbers, with concentrations between noon and 4 p.m.

243 in 2001 · 209 in 2002
14% Decrease

Auto Theft

Defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the theft of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, and snowmobiles. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access.

Auto Theft in Cambridge, 1976-2001



Auto theft in Cambridge increased slightly in 2001. The traditional summer peak of incidents returned, pushing totals to their highest point in years. So far this year, totals are declining. However it is too early to say whether this will continue. Year-end totals will depend on the impact of the next six months.

- The typical theft occurred between Thursdays and Sundays between 5:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. Thefts were concentrated in the lower half of the city with a notable cluster around Central Square (see auto theft map). No discernable patterns were reported.
- The Peabody neighborhood reported the highest decrease among the neighborhoods – a 50% decrease. The Area 4 and Mid-Cambridge neighborhoods also reported significant decreases.
- The East Cambridge and Cambridgeport neighborhoods reported the highest totals. The majority of incidents reported in East Cambridge occurred on First, Second, and Third Streets on Fridays and Saturdays. Two of the incidents reported in the Cambridgeport neighborhood involved a resident of Magazine Street whose ex-boyfriend repeatedly took her car without permission.
- Area 4 tends to be a hotspot for motor vehicle related crimes. So far this year, no patterns have been reported however many breaks occurred along Bishop Allen Drive. In February, two Cambridge men were arrested after officers found them driving a stolen motor vehicle at the intersection of Douglass Street & Bishop Allen Drive.
- The arrests of three men (two Lowell residents and one Lawrence resident) were made in early May in the Peabody neighborhood. Police received a call that three men were breaking into a car parked in the area and when they arrived they found that the car in question had its hood up and a flashlight was lying underneath. The three men matched the suspect descriptions of the thieves and had in their possession several tools to aid them in their crime.

Neighborhood	2 nd Q. 2000	2 nd Q. 2001	2 nd Q. 2002
East Cambridge	35	29	30
MIT	14	7	3
Inman/Harrington	18	14	22
Area 4	43	42	25
Cambridgeport	32	35	34
Mid-Cambridge	18	24	14
Riverside	12	26	18
Agassiz	6	9	11
Peabody	18	20	10
West Cambridge	9	10	13
North Cambridge	18	14	20
Cambridge Highlands	5	8	5
Strawberry Hill	2	5	4
Unknown	1	0	0

Auto Thefts Reported in Cambridge Between January 1, 2002 and June 30, 2002

